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self. It may be there was nothing more, as Verbeck may have been too busy to commit his impressions to paper. It may be that editorial prudence has suppressed matter till a more propitious time. But the selections we have and the hints of what we might have had, such as notes on epidemics (p. 97), a bit of Japanese table-talk (p. 105), and views on Japanese art (p. 177), lectures on "personal reminiscences," whet our appetite for more. Then his criticism in later years of certain race characteristics and certain phases of missionary methods would have undoubtedly aroused attention and might have been helpful. Of course it will not be seriously maintained that lack of space prevented any of Verbeck's product from incorporation, when we see the unwarranted obtrusion of the author over page after page, one chapter indeed being compactly headed "The Biographer in Tokio."

Thus the volume is made up, something of Verbeck as a man, something of him as a missionary, something of him as a statesman, interlarded with a considerable something of Griffis; a mixture of capital merits and unfortunate defects which were possibly unavoidable in part. The whole performance may be summarized as without structural purpose, unless that of mere entertainment can be called such. With this as the aim, however, it is excellently done, as Mr. Griffis blocked out his task so as to allow of a series of highly interesting essays which he has lumped together, without making apparent any systematic design to show a complete Verbeck.

C. MERIWETHER.

*Canada under British Rule, 1760-1900.* By Sir JOHN G. BOURINOT. [Cambridge Historical Series.] (Cambridge: University Press. 1900. Pp. xii, 346.)

SIR JOHN BOURINOT'S book maintains the general level of excellence of the other volumes in the series to which it belongs, and furnishes a useful, though necessarily brief, account of Canada during the last hundred and forty years. An introductory chapter summarizes the chief events in the period of French exploration and occupation, and the political, economic and social conditions in Canada under the French régime. Then follows a review of the early years of British rule, the foundation of Nova Scotia, and the Canadian aspects of the American Revolution, an especially interesting account being given under the last head of the United Empire Loyalists, to whose subsequent political influence, particularly in New Brunswick, frequent reference is later made. The remainder of the story is grouped under the successive periods of the development of representative institutions (1784-1812), the war of 1812-1815, the evolution of responsible government (1815-1839), "a new era" of colonial government (1839-1867), marked by the union of the Canadas and the establishment of responsible government, a summary review of the evolution of confederation, and the history of Canada since 1867, when federation was achieved. A final chapter reviews the relations of Canada with the United States and the influence of the Dominion in imperial councils.

It will thus be seen that Sir John Bourinot's book is primarily a study of political development, and mainly of the working out of a form of government. Social and economic conditions, while incidentally referred to, are nowhere much dwelt upon. Sir John is too well informed on both Canadian and American history to fall into many errors in a book of this sort, and his feeling for the relative importance of things is generally sure. We do not think, however, that his treatment of the most important incident in early Canadian history—the Quebec act—is quite satisfactory. The four or five pages devoted to the subject hardly more than hint at the difficulties which the formulation of the act encountered, or the criticisms subsequently passed upon it. Sir John's chief purpose seems to be to prove that the act was not one of which the French Canadians could complain, but bespoke in a remarkable degree the justice and generosity of Great Britain; whereas it is clear that the act riveted upon Canada the problems of race and religion which have vexed the whole course of its subsequent history, and which apparently could have been more easily dealt with in 1774 than at any later time.

Sir John's discussion of the relations between Canada and the United States is, of course, rather pronouncedly British. The praise of the Canadian constitution and Canadian political methods, and, by way of contrast, not infrequent pointing out of ways in which the United States might improve the conduct of its political business are, of course, appropriate, though we do not think that Sir John can have had recent political occurrences in the Dominion particularly in mind, when he emphasizes as he does the relative success of the Canadians in freeing themselves from objectionable political influences. There runs throughout the book, indeed, a clearly perceptible vein of political pleading, of desire to score off an opponent, or show up a questionable political opposition, or defend Canada against its critics, or prove once more its loyalty to the empire. It is all interestingly done, but of course it is not exactly unbiassed history.

Appendices give comparisons, in parallel columns, of the main provisions of the constitutions of Canada and Australia, and a select list of authorities. The maps are credited to the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

A second edition of the *Manuel de Bibliographie Historique* of M. Charles V. Langlois has just been issued (Paris, Hachette). In the five years that have intervened since the first appearance of this indispensable work our supply of bibliographical aids has been largely increased, and in some fields works of the first importance have been published. One thinks at once of manuals like Gross's *Sources and Literature* and Channing and Hart's *Guide*, of journals such as the *Revue d'Histoire Moderne* and the *Archives Belges*, of the *Bibliotheca Hagiographica* of the Bollandists, the new Italian catalogue, and the French and German indexes to periodicals.